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Californians Against Waste





## **Californians Against Waste**

Conserving Resources. Preventing Pollution. Protecting the Environment.

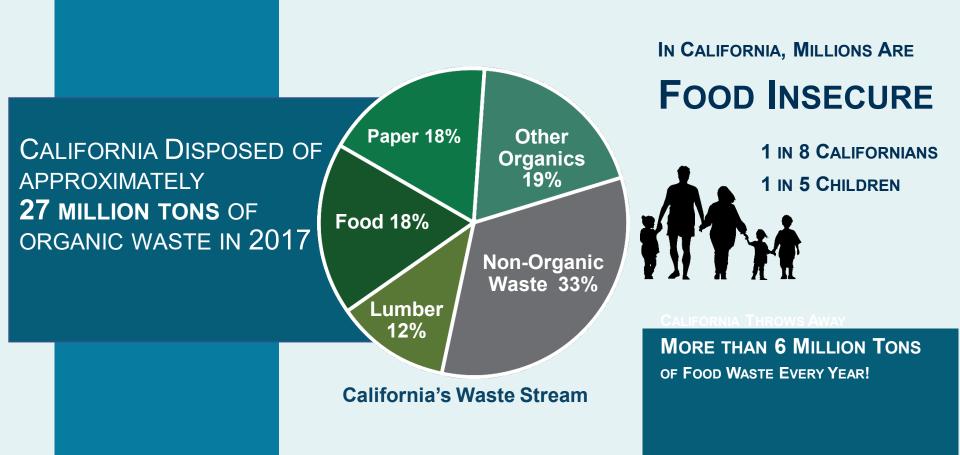


CAVV's "Extended Family" 2021

The mission of Californians Against Waste is to protect communities by eliminating the pollution inherent in the extraction and disposal of natural resources.

CAW believes in preventing waste at its source and holding producers responsible throughout a product's lifecycle to transition California to a thriving circular economy.

### Organic Waste Is the Largest Waste Stream in California





### **CALIFORNIA CLIMATE STRATEGY**

An Integrated Plan for Addressing Climate Change



#### VISION

## Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions to 40% Below 1990 Levels by 2030

**GOALS** 

50% reduction in petroleum use in vehicles



50% renewable electricity



Double energy efficiency savings at existing buildings

Carbon sequestration in the land base



Reduce short-lived climate pollutants

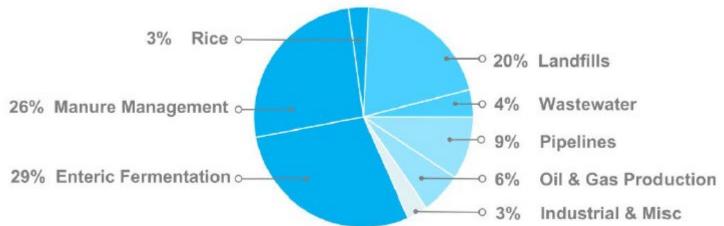
Safeguard California





California must achieve deep reductions in short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) emissions by 2030 to meet future greenhouse gas emission targets and air quality goals. In addition, intensified, global action to reduce these emissions is the only way to immediately slow global warming and is necessary to keep warming below 2°C through at least 2050, which is a critical threshold to manage the damaging effects of climate change. Short-lived climate pollutants, which include methane, fluorinated gases (F-gases), black carbon, and tropospheric ozone, are among the most harmful to both human health and global climate.

Figure 2: California 2013 Methane Emission Sources



California Environmental Protection Agency

On Air Resources Board



#### Effectively Eliminate Disposal of Organic Materials at Landfills

Organic waste constitutes more than one-third of California's waste stream. Food waste alone accounts for about five million tons of landfilled organics each year. Efforts to divert organics from landfills, and to develop an organics infrastructure that makes best use of the material, are a key element of integrated strategies to increase production and access to renewable energy, reduce air pollution, improve agricultural soil health, and reduce GHG emissions from a broad array of sources throughout California.



## San Francisco Chronicle

SFCHRONICLE.COM AND SFGATE.COM | Sunday, October 19, 2014 | PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER | \$1.00 \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### CLIMATE CHANGE



Photos by Leah Millis / The Chronicle

# Compost gets carbon out of air and into soil

#### By Carolyn Lochhead

A compost experiment that began seven years ago on a Marin County ranch has uncovered a disarmingly simple and benign way to remove carbon dioxide from the air, holding the potential to turn the vast rangeland of California and the world into a weapon against climate change.

The concept grew out of a unique Bay Area alignment of a biotech fortune, a worldclass research institution and progressive-minded Marin ranchers. It has captured the attention of the White House, the Brown administration, the city of San Francisco, Officials



Recology spokesman Robert Reed holds a handful of compost, made from Bay Area food scraps and yard trimmings, at Jepson Prairie Organics near Vacaville. Top: John Wick walks through invasive weeds on his Nicasio ranch.

in Brazil and China, and even House Republicans, who may not believe in climate change but like the idea that "carbon farming" could mean profits for ranchers.

Experiments on grazing lands in Marin County and the Sierra foothills of Yuba County by UC Berkeley bio-geochemist Whendee Silver showed that a one-time dusting of compost substantially boosted the soil's carbon storage. The effect has persisted over six years, and Silver believes the carbon will remain stored for at least several decades.

The experiments were instigated by John Wick and his Compost continues on A12

### Los Angeles Times

SEPT. 19. 2016. 12:09 P.M.

Vowing to protect the lungs of Californians, Gov. Brown signs law cracking down on soot and methane



John Myers





Gov. Jerry Brown signs SB 1383, a law to impose new reductions on soot and other pollution, in an event in Long Beach. (Luis Sinco/Los Angele Times)

Likening the challenge of climate change to that of the biblical flood that prompted Noah to build an ark, Gov. Jerry Brown signed into law Monday an aggressive new plan to tackle pollutants like methane and soot.

"When Noah wanted to build his ark, most of the people laughed at him," said Brown during an event in Long Beach. "We've got to build our ark too, by stopping climate change, by stopping dangerous pollutants."

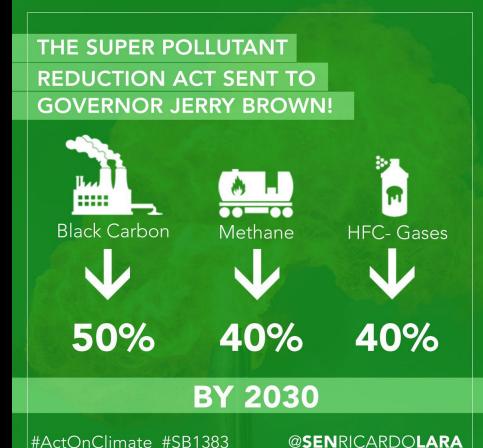
Senate Bill 1383, introduced in the weeks after lawmakers traveled to Paris last year for the United Nations conference on climate change, sets new state goals for cutting so-called "short lived" climate pollution from methane, soot and hydrofluorocarbons.

Monday's event was the third signing ceremony for bills related to climate change, with Brown having already approved a broad expansion of climate goals and new efforts aimed at helping low-income communities.

Emissions of soot pollutants, also known as black carbon, would be

## **SB 1383 (Lara)**

# Short-Lived Climate Pollutants ("Climate Super Pollutants")



# 5335



CALRECYCLE TIMELINE

2019: REGS ADOPTED

2022: REGS EFFECTIVE

2024: PENALTIES ON

GENERATORS

2025: FULLY IN EFFECT

50%

Organic Waste Recovery by 2020

Organic Waste Recovery by 2025

75% 20%

Edible Food Recovery

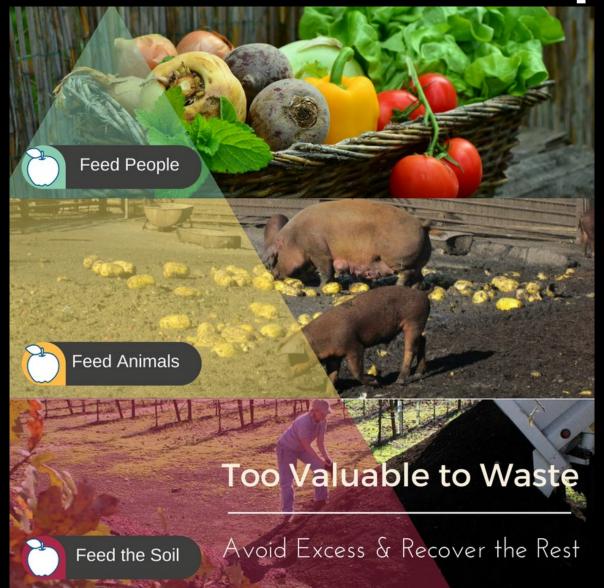
# Getting to 75% by 2025

Need to implement a statewide mandatory, enforceable, universal organics program by 2022





# 20% of Edible Food Must Be Recovered for Human Consumption



# Key to Success # 1 Chickens & Eggs Co-Exist



## Key to Success # 1 (part 2) Use All The Tools In the Toolbox



# Key to Success # 3 Tell The "Why"









